

Pike County Opioids Fact Sheet Spring 2019

5 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2018





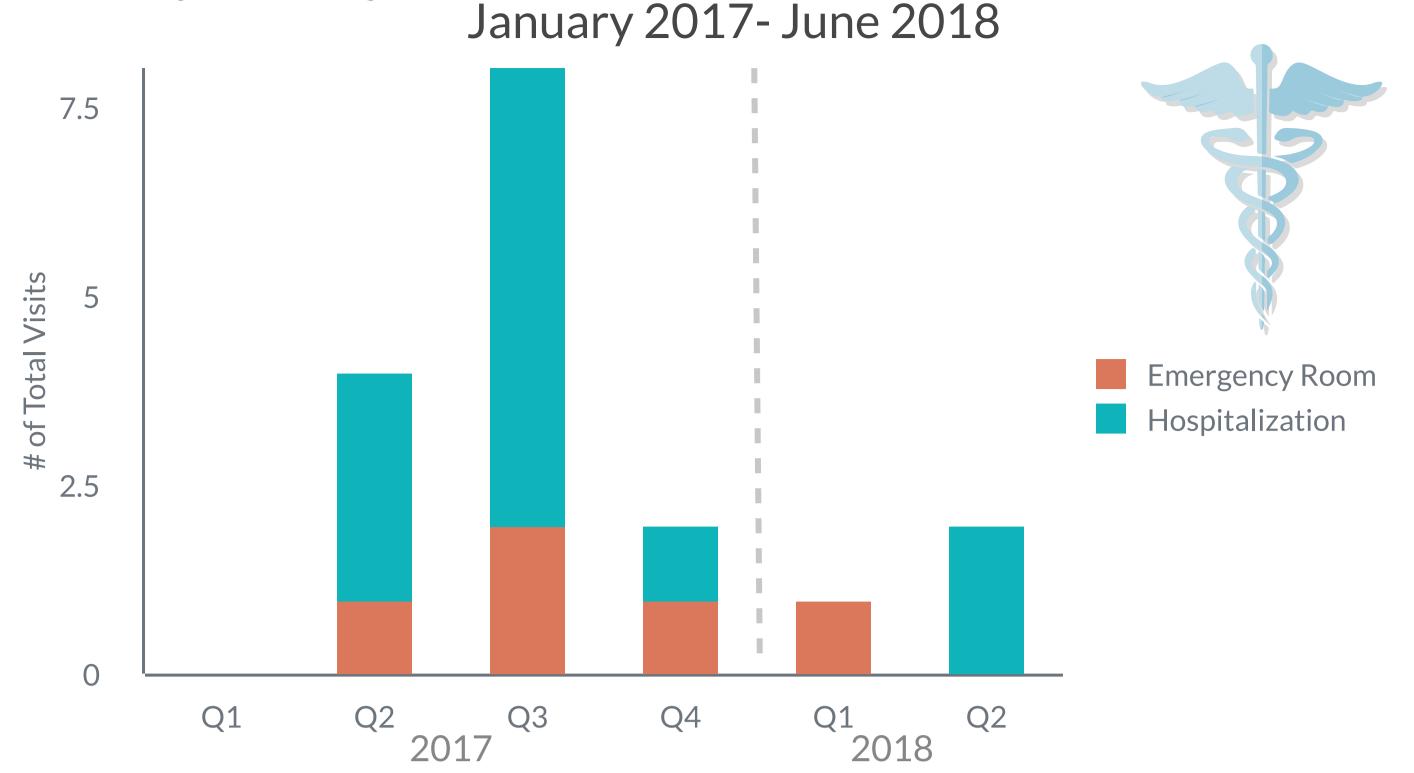
(ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

--enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and;

--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.

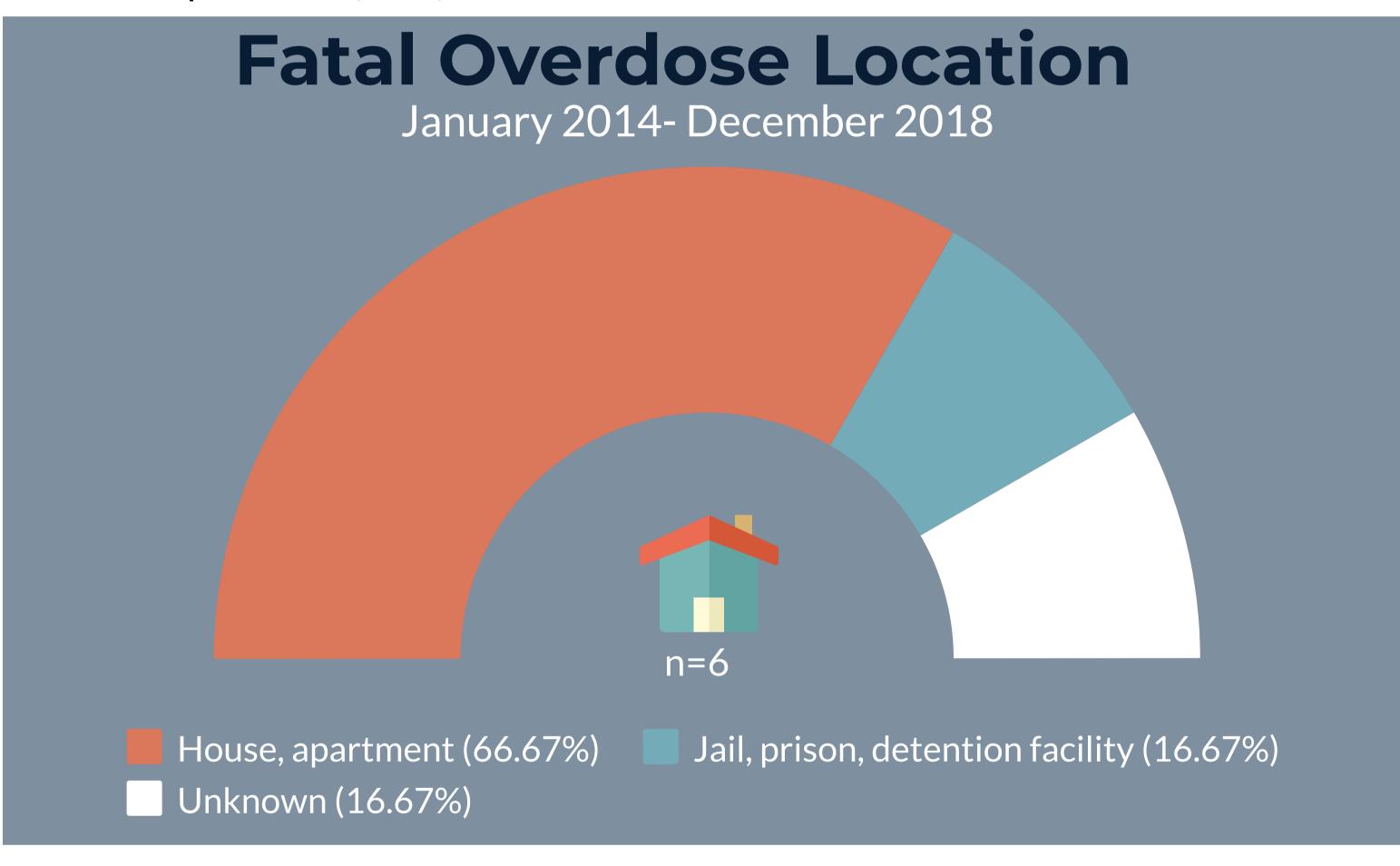


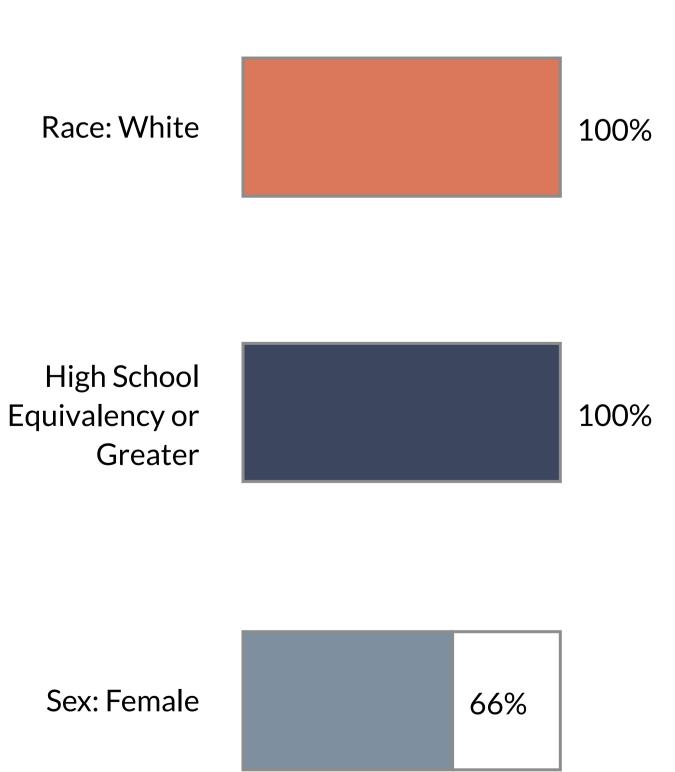
Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization



Above: Less than 20% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin, meaning the majority of overdoses are likely due to illicit use of prescription medications. In Pike County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (82%) and between the ages of 45-54.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Pike County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (68%).





50%

Age: 25-34

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overdose had, at minimum, a high school level education. This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for

different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of

Health Care Analysis and Data
Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.

Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Pike County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White females. Half of all those who overdose are between the ages of 25 and 34. These trends represent a population that differs from Pike County residents who are treated for a nonfatal overdose. Each of those who died after an overdose had, at minimum, a high school level education.